







## THE BOHEMIAN REVOLT OF 1848

(The Building of the People's Barricade on the Bridge of Prague)

*From a Bohemian print of the time*

AFTER Napoleon's overthrow Austria became again the leader of continental Europe. Kings everywhere sought to resume the ancient régime and reduce their people to the same political slavery as before. But the people had learned their power. It was they, not the kings, who had defeated Napoleon. Hence all through Europe there smoldered fires of rebellion, which burst into flame in 1848. So great were the tumults of this year that even the Austrian Emperor, the chief upholder of despotism throughout Europe, realized that he must give his people some degree of self-government. The trouble first came to open warfare in his Bohemian kingdom. He had authorized the gathering of a convention in the Bohemian capital, Prague. The Bohemian majority of this convention wanted self-government, but the German members, friends and office-holders of the Emperor, opposed every reform and were upheld by the military forces in the city.

Naturally there was an outbreak. The Bohemians defied the soldiers, and built barricades in the street, especially the noted one here pictured, which blocked the ancient "Charles Bridge," the chief thoroughfare of Prague. Fighting followed. Many lives were lost; the citizens were completely defeated; and Bohemia was once more reduced to the position of a subject state, held under military tyranny.











## THE VIENNESE UPRISING

(The Revolt of the People of the Capital Forces the Hapsburg Government to Terms)

*From a newspaper sketch made on the spot*

THE tremendous "people's rebellion" of 1848 was not to be checked by shooting down the rebels in a single city. Bohemia was subdued, but revolt broke out everywhere in the Hapsburg domains. In Hungary the people demanded the restoration of their ancient constitution with all its rights. When this was denied them, they formed armies, defeated the government troops, drove them out of Hungary, and started on a career of independence.

More surprising still was the revolt in the capital itself. Vienna, the Hapsburg capital city, had always been specially favored by its sovereigns, and its people profited enormously by the lavish expenditures of the court. In short, Vienna had grown fatter on the taxes wrested from the remainder of the country, so that its people were generally accounted the most contented, laughter-loving, and indifferent to freedom of any folk in Europe. Yet even in Vienna a mob appeared. It was headed by university students, young men whose teachers had always been carefully selected as friends of the government. Now these students took the lead in burning the palace of the prime-minister. When troops attempted to disperse the mob they were beaten back. Men were killed on both sides. The Emperor, yielding, promised the Austrians, as he had previously promised the Bohemians, a parliament.









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## AUSTRIA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT

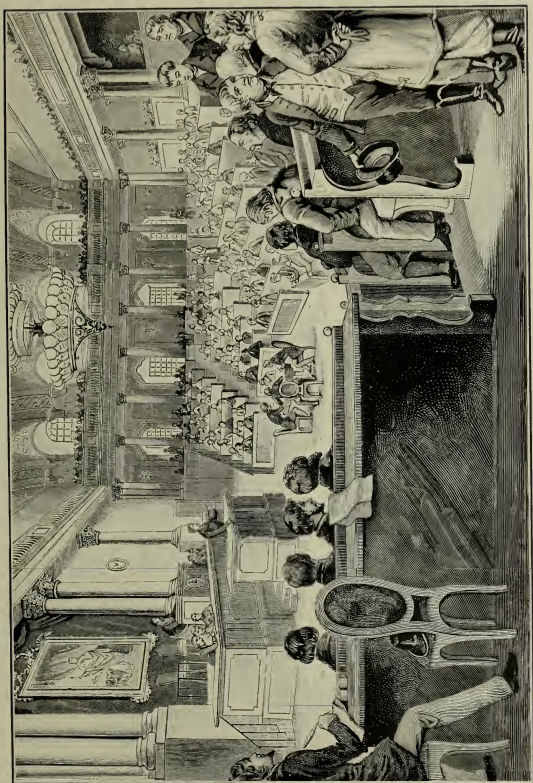
(Delegates from all the Hapsburg Lands Gather in Vienna in 1848)

*From a print issued at the time by the Austrian Government*

**I**T was amid tumult such as this that popular government began in Austria. Delegates to this first parliament were elected by the people through all the widely varied Hapsburg lands, and gathered in Vienna in July, 1848. Only Hungary sent no members, because the Hungarians were insisting on a parliament of their own.

Descriptions of that first Austrian parliament have been preserved for us by some who were present, and surely never was any gathering of men more widely discordant or tumultuous. The first meeting was as it is pictured here, conducted with calm. German was declared to be the language to be used in discussion; but it must be remembered that most of the Hapsburg states were not German, a large majority of the parliament members could not even speak German. Naturally the whole parliament soon showed itself anti-German in spirit; in fact it was led by the Bohemian Slavs, the very race who were under martial law in Prague. On the other hand the Viennese, whose revolt had secured the calling of the assembly, were of German race; Vienna is a German city. Soon the city, the parliament and the court were all in hopeless disagreement. Delegates were assaulted in the streets; in their own hall they could do nothing but wrangle. Never was an effort at parliamentary agreement and compromise more utterly a failure. Ultimately both the Emperor and the parliament fled from Vienna.











## AUSTRIA'S PARLIAMENT TO-DAY

(The Parliament Gathered Around Count Aehrenfeldt Before His Death)

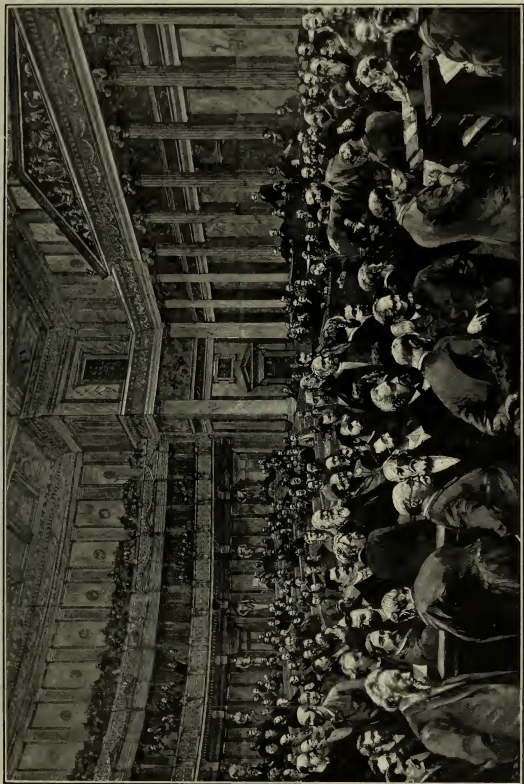
*After a painting by the Austrian artist, W. Gause*

THE present Emperor, Francis Joseph, came to the throne amid the tumults of 1848. Military force restored him to the control of his domains. Russia lent him the use of her armies and by these even Hungary was crushed and forced back into the Hapsburg empire. During the long reign of Francis Joseph, he has slowly, very slowly, yielded to his people the right of self-government. The work of 1848 has been completed in most of Europe and the people rule. This has resulted in dividing kingdoms by nationalities instead of by kingly laws of inheritance. Germany has been formed into a united truly Germanic empire, from which Austria, hampered by her mass of Slav subjects, has been excluded. The Italians have fought for freedom from Austria and built up a united Italy. The Hapsburg empire remains alone of all Europe as an example of the ancient style of personal domains, a conglomerate of wholly different states and races only united by having a common sovereign.

Most of these subject states have now been given popular assemblies of their own, and the Austrian parliament of to-day is at least composed of German-speaking members. Above the parliament an Imperial Council holds authority over all the local governments and does what it can to harmonize them; but the position of prime minister of the Hapsburg empire is probably the most difficult one in all Europe. Count Aehrenfeldt was marvelously successful at it, until he died in 1912.













### "NO FURTHER"

(The Failure of the Austrian Polar Expedition Beyond Spitzbergen)

*From a painting made in 1892 by Julius Von Payer*

IN its foreign affairs the Hapsburg empire has also succeeded during the last half century in achieving a considerable degree of success despite great difficulties. Western Europe may be regarded as being fairly and permanently divided into its natural national divisions, but eastern Europe is still in a transitional stage. Permanent nationalities have not been established; and it seems Austria's purpose to engulf all the land she can whether it belongs to her or has any real value for her or not. Thus she has recently extended her territory at the expense of the Baltic States.

She has also tried to take part in Europe's colonial expansion and scientific exploration of the world. Perhaps her most notable exploit of this kind was the Arctic expedition sent out a number of years ago in the ship "Admiral Tegethoff." It ventured north beyond the island of Spitzbergen and discovered and took possession of Francis-Joseph Land, so called after the aged emperor. But beyond this the effort to reach the Pole only resulted in disaster and was at length abandoned.









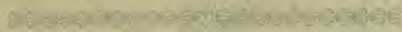
## FRANCE AND HER HISTORIC PROVINCES

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It is in the present French Empire, and not in the past, that we find the most complete and perfect realization of the ideal of a united France. It is a fact of history, and not a mere theory, that the French Republic, in its present form, is the most perfect and complete realization of the ideal of a united France. It is a fact of history, and not a mere theory, that the French Republic, in its present form, is the most perfect and complete realization of the ideal of a united France.

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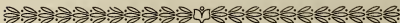
## FRANCE AND HER HISTORIC PROVINCES

(The Ancient States Which Were Gradually United to Form the Kingdom of France)

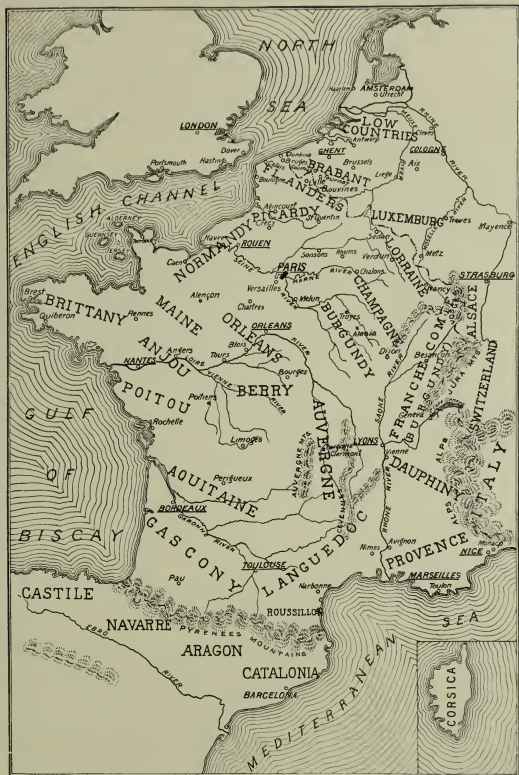
*Prepared specially for this work by Austin Smith*

**J**UST as the present German Empire has arisen from the union of a mass of petty independent German states, so too the "Story of France" is a tale of many provinces once separate, mutually defiant, and even hating one another, but gradually growing to possess a sense of national unity. The present republican government has even wiped out the names of the ancient provinces, and has redivided all France into "departments," whose separation is merely for purposes of administration, and whose dividing lines take no note whatever of those of the ancient states.

To know French history, however, we must know her various celebrated provinces and their location with regard to one another, as this map displays them. In far southwestern France lay mountainous, fierce and boastful Gascony. To reach it one crossed the broad and fruitful plains of Aquitaine and Languedoc. In the southeast lay the sunny land of Provence. In the west were the Protestants of Portou and Anjou, and the rugged sailors of the rocky coasts of Brittany. To the north was half-English Normandy and the shrewd Flemish traders of Picardy and Flanders. While eastward were the half-German lands of Lorraine, and all the rich grape vineyards of Champagne and Burgundy. Paris, with the many-towered cities of Orleans and Berry, held the heart of the land, the center from which French spirit spread.













## IN ANCIENT GAUL

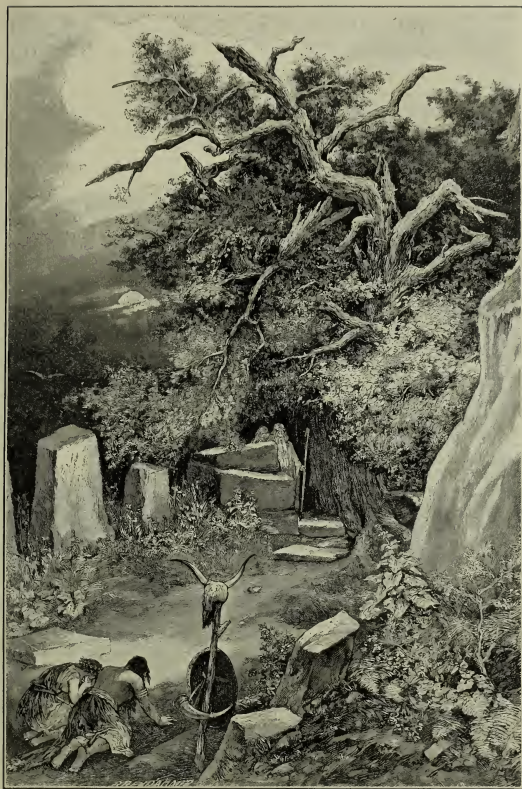
(The Druid Worship of the Earliest Days)

*From a drawing by the German artist, G. Von Urlaub*

**F**RANCE in the old, old days, before it was conquered by the Romans, was inhabited by a race of people called the Gauls. They were not wholly savage; for they wore clothes, cultivated their fields, and worked in metals, making themselves rude swords of bronze, though not of iron. Moreover, they had established a religion which even before Christian days preached the immortality of the soul. So simply and completely were the Gauls convinced of a future life that they often made contracts and undertook money obligations which were to be completed in the next world.

The priests who taught this ancient faith were called Druids, and their religious influence made them the real rulers of the land, more powerful than its princes. The Druids lived in secrecy, in dark woods, amid strange stone monuments. Here their worshippers sought them in awe with gifts and prayers. Horses were slain as religious offerings, and there were also hideous human sacrifices. When a Gaul slew his enemy in battle, he cut off the dead man's head. When he made a captive, he turned the unfortunate over to the priests, who burned these victims, often in large numbers shut up in wicker cages, as a pleasant tribute to their god. Indeed so little did the Gauls think of death that they would wager their lives on a bet and slay themselves if they lost; or, as the Romans found, they could very cheaply hire a Gaul to kill himself for money.











## THE COMING OF THE GREEKS

(The Gallic Princess Gypsis Betrothes Herself to the Greek Euxenes)

*From a drawing by the French artist, Alphonse de Neuville (1836-1885)*

THE first civilized nation of whose entry into Gaul we have definite record, were the Greeks. Doubtless Phœnician traders had penetrated the land at an even earlier period; but the Greeks first planted a permanent colony there, the city of Marseilles. So the definitely outlined chronological history of France begins with the founding of Marseilles about the year 600 before Christ.

The founder was Euxenes, a Greek merchant-sailor from Phocia. When Euxenes landed in Gaul he found a Gallic prince, Nann, giving a feast to celebrate the betrothal of his daughter Gypsis to a local chief. Euxenes was invited to the feast and went there doubtless with an eye to business. The personality of the far-wandering Greek, who must have told his story well, as all heroes of romance do, attracted the princess so much that when by custom she should have handed a cup of wine to her Gallic suitor as a pledge of betrothal, she passed over the glowering chieftain and handed the wine instead to Euxenes.

The Greek accepted the pledge, her father approved it. The two nations were united, and Euxenes brought a colony of his countrymen to settle Marseilles. There was some fighting; a party of the Gauls, led perhaps by the rejected suitor, objected to Euxenes from the start. But gradually Marseilles became a walled city too strong to be assailed. Its teachings and its influence permeated southern Gaul.













## THE GAULS IN ROME

(They Defeat the Romans and Enter Rome, Finding only its Old Men Awaiting Them)

*From the historical series by Alphonse de Neuville*

WITH the passing of the centuries, the population of Gaul became so numerous that migrating bands began to push out in every direction, seeking new homes in other lands. This movement brought them into Italy and hence into violent contact with the growing might of Rome. As the Gauls had no written history of their own we only know of them what the Greeks and Romans tell; and the first conflict with the Gauls which the Romans have recorded is that which occurred in the year 390 before Christ.

A horde of Gauls under a chief called Brennus had seized possession of a part of northern Italy. They were quite willing to settle there without further fighting; but the Etruscans, whom they had driven from the land, appealed to Rome for help. The Gauls thus became involved in a quarrel with Rome; their army overwhelmed that of Rome in a great battle; and they marched into Rome itself.

The Romans had fled, all except some aged senators who preferred death, and who therefore remained quietly seated before their homes. The Gauls gazed in amazement at these stern and silently waiting figures. One warrior more in curiosity perhaps than insult stroked a senator's long white beard. The Roman struck him with a staff, and the Gauls flaming into rage slew the senators. Only after many years of warfare did the Romans finally expel the Gauls from Italy.









## CHIEF-CLERK OF THE ROMAN HOUSE

*Translated from the French of M. de la Harpe.*

*By M. de la Harpe, Author of the "History of the French Revolution."*

**A**FTER the death of the late Pope, the Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, who had been the chief-clerk of the Roman house, was appointed to the office of chief-clerk of the Roman house. He was a man of great talents and great industry, and he was very well acquainted with the history of the Roman house. He was a man of great talents and great industry, and he was very well acquainted with the history of the Roman house.

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## GAULS FLEEING BEFORE THE ROMAN ADVANCE

(Bituit and His People Are Conquered by the Romans)

*From a painting by the German artist, E. Henseler*

ABOUT the year 154 B.C. Rome turned the tables upon the Gauls; her armies crossed the Alps. Finding the Gauls had in their own home no single central government, Rome conquered tribe after tribe, so that in the course of a generation she gained complete control of the region southeast of the Rhone River and made it into a Roman "province," whence it is still called Provence.

In this warfare little parties of Gauls were constantly driven to flee beyond the broad stream of the Rhone. Their chief prince Bituit, however, made a determined resistance. When the other Gauls saw how helpless they were individually, they all gathered gradually around Bituit and he was able to meet the Romans in a great battle. "These Romans," he said boastfully, "will hardly make a meal for my dogs." But the Gauls lacked steadiness in warfare. They always made one fierce headlong rush. If the enemy did not break and run away at this furious attack, the Gauls did. The Romans had grown to understand this weakness, so they held firm against Bituit's charge and presently his army faded away. He himself was captured in flight with only his own little family and was taken prisoner to Rome.

Rome began to extend her forces beyond the Rhone into the broad plains of central Gaul, when suddenly the Teutons came out of the German forests bringing disaster to both the contending nations.













## THE HELVETIANS ENTER GAUL

(The People of the Swiss Mountains Decide to Seek a Warmer and Safer Home in Gaul)

*From a painting by the recent Swiss artist, E. Ravel*

AFTER Rome had destroyed the invading Teutones, her great commander, Cæsar, turned his attention once more to the conquering of Gaul. Cæsar first appeared in Gaul as a protector. This was the century in which began the vast migrations of the Germanic peoples from their forests of central Europe. One race, the Helvetians, probably partly Germanic and partly Gallic, dwelt in the Swiss mountains, whence Switzerland is still sometimes called Helvetia. These Helvetians found themselves sore pressed by want in their bleak home, and decided in a solemn council that, come what might, they would descend into the warmer pleasanter land of Gaul and seek a home there or in some region beyond. So they burned their villages behind them and marched down into the Roman "Provence."

Cæsar met them with his legions. Seeing his strength and awed by the wealth of this land with its many cities, the Helvetians only asked to be permitted to cross it in peace and find homes beyond. Here Cæsar came forward as the protector of all Gaul. He refused the Helvetians passage and sternly commanded them to return to their mountains. They refused; the Gauls united with Cæsar to fight them; there were several desperate battles; and finally the remnant of Helvetians who survived were driven back into Switzerland. Thus Cæsar became the military leader of Gaul.











## THE LAST STAND OF THE GAULS

(Corneus Heads the Last Fight of His Countrymen Against Cæsar's Conquering Romans)

*From a painting by D. U. N. Maillart, in the Paris Exposition of 1889*

THE first epoch of France's history closes with the Roman conquest. Cæsar never fought against the united Gauls. Having won an entry into the land as their champion against the Helvetians, he remained there, fighting one tribe after another and seizing their lands, until all Gaul was at his feet.

The last struggle against him was made by Corneus, chief of the Bellovaci, a tribe of the lowlands where Belgium now lies. The Bellovaci were defeated; but Corneus with a little band of personal followers held his place beneath the Roman standards and other trophies he had conquered. He had savage dogs trained to help him in fight; and so fierce was the resistance of his little band that finally the Romans drew off from the costly attack. From a safe distance they overwhelmed Corneus with flights of arrows. Thus he perished, defiant and unconquered to the last.

Cæsar had achieved his purpose; he now made friends of the defeated nation. Roman civilization spread over Gaul; her ancient faith and manners were almost forgotten; Gallic soldiers filled Cæsar's legions; Gallic princes sat in the Roman Senate; and Gaul became a civilized land. Her people spoke the Roman tongue and were said to be more Roman than Rome itself.









in a stranger, a German, the Saxon minister Count von Beust, and placed everything in his hands. To Von Beust is due the form of the Austrian Empire of to-day. He planned what from his and the Emperor's German standpoint seemed the best solution of their problem, that is the retaining under Hapsburg control of several wholly different peoples, each of which cordially disliked the others and had in many cases bitter cause for disagreement. What Von Beust seems to have argued was: "The Germans in this Empire have proven unable to defend it by themselves, or even to govern it; they are too few. Therefore they must seek the aid of the next most powerful race, the Hungarians." Everything the Hungarian rebels of 1849 had demanded was now granted them. Kossuth himself might have returned to Hungary, if he would; but his persistent demand was for independence or nothing. His countrymen accepted the lesser gift of constitutional equality; and he and they parted company, but there is still a "Kossuth" party in the Hungarian parliament. The hero himself remained in exile till his death in 1900.

Thus was begun the famous "Ausgleich" or agreement of 1867, between Austria and Hungary. The two nations have been made absolutely equal, each with a parliament of its own. As evidence of this equality, the very name of the state was changed to its present form, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and Francis Joseph did what for nineteen years he had refused to do, went to the Magyar capital, was there solemnly crowned with the crown of St. Stephen, and swore to uphold the ancient rights of Hungary.

As for the Slavs, they found themselves worse off than ever. Instead of one tyrant, they had two, and the Magyars have been as overbearing as the Hapsburgs ever dared to be. The Hungarian parliament transacts all business for the subject lands in the south and east, and its constant effort has been to Magyarize them—as yet with but small success. The new empire has, at least, escaped armed rebellion. The Slavs, ever patient and law-abiding, have sought their rights by pacific means. In the districts under the Austrian parliament—that is, the lands in the north and west—they have slowly acquired much of what they asked. Schmerling's unjust apportionment, which deprived them of all real representation, has been abolished, though the suffrage does not even yet permit all the Slavs to vote.

Nevertheless, its extension has brought new troubles upon the empire. Bohemia's seven million inhabitants include over two million Germans, and these naturally object to surrendering the power which was once wholly in their hands. They protest bitterly against their subjection to the Slavonic race, have in their turn refused to take any part in the local parliament of Bohemia, and even look to Germany to lend them armed assistance. The local parlia-

ments which now exist in each of the provinces are scenes of eternal bickering. Everywhere the minority party resorts to "obstruction"; little real government business can be transacted. The country is thus in sore straits for lack of needed legislation; and race hatred has been fanned to a fiercer flame than ever by these constant quarrels.

These racial difficulties have of late become complicated with that other problem which is demoralizing all Europe. Militarism has compelled a constant increase in taxes; and the poorer classes turn toward Socialism for relief. Socialist riots have been frequent throughout the Empire; and in September of 1911 Vienna itself was for a time in the possession of a socialist mob, who were only suppressed after many had been killed or wounded.

The government finds increasing difficulty in passing its military bills. The prime minister, the responsible head of the empire, Count von Aehrenthal died in 1912 worn out with its many problems; and his place was taken by Count Berchtold, a Hungarian, thus emphasizing the complete equality of the two dominant races. Berchtold, upheld by the Emperor himself, has made a determined effort to reorganize and strengthen the army. But though the aged Francis Joseph is personally very popular with his people, and though he has made repeated appeals to their patriotism to face the necessity of the heavier military burden, yet he hardly managed to get the military bill through the Austrian parliament, and in Hungary it was only passed after wild rioting. Count Tissa, the leader of the house, had the opposition members forcibly ejected and an attempt was made to assassinate him (June, 1912).

On the other hand there is a court party which declares that Berchtold's military policy is too feeble, that much heavier expenses must be incurred. The archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Emperor's nephew and destined successor, favors this party. So that the clash between Militarism and Socialism threatens to assume a yet more desperate tone in Austria's future.

The great external problem of the half-century's existence of this Austro-Hungarian Empire has been the "Eastern Question": that is, What shall be done with the Turkish possessions in Europe? In 1876 Turkey began so general a massacre of her unfortunate Christian subjects that Russia interfered and brought on the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. During these hostilities Austria found herself most awkwardly situated. The Hungarians favored Turkey; the Slavs favored Russia, which is the one great Slavic state to-day. The German Austrians themselves cared nothing for either Turks or Russians. Their only anxiety was to maintain peace among their own restless subject people. Austria preserved, therefore, an enforced neutrality. After the war, however, she considered herself entitled to some reward for not having attacked either side, and the government demanded and re-

ceived a suzerainty over the principalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These acquisitions brought further trouble. Hungary protested at thus adding to the Empire so many more Slavs to overwhelm her Magyars. The Bosnian mountaineers themselves objected even more vigorously, took up arms for their liberty, and were only subdued after several thousand Austrian soldiers had been slain.

Yet the Hapsburg hunger for more territory resulted in Austria's seizing a favorable moment in 1908 and declaring Bosnia and Herzegovina no longer merely under her protection but an integral part of her empire. This declaration was a flat contradiction of her promises of 1878 and brought her face to face with war against the other Powers of Europe. But the friendship of Germany enabled Austria to carry off this seizure with success.

Really the annexation has only added to Austria's racial difficulties. The new territory is all Slavic; and the Slavs, especially in the south are now demanding more vehemently than ever that the dual monarchy must be made a triple one, by creating an equal Slavic state. Hungary, which has the governmental control of the southern Slavs, has met their agitation by establishing a forceful dictatorship over the region and depriving them of all self-government.

Thus anarchy is piled on anarchy in the Balkan regions; and the Turkish war of 1912 and the Bulgarian war of 1913 have only added to Austria's eastern difficulties. The Balkan states are all Slavic. Their independence constantly attracts toward them Austria's subject Slavs. Hence she wants to keep the Balkan states separate and weak.

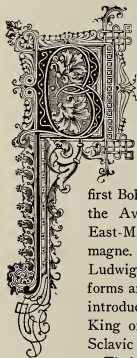
Perplexing indeed are the difficulties that thus confront the Austrian premier. The rich want huge armies; the socialists want none. The court party seeks splendor; the poor seek peace. The Germans are drawn toward Germany; the Slavs toward Russia, the great Slavic state; and the Hungarians ask to stand alone. Few statesmen believe that the mixed and incongruous provinces and races which constitute the Hapsburg Empire can long remain united.

The royal family itself has faced much domestic misfortune in recent years. The Emperor's only son, the Archduke Rudolf, was slain or committed suicide in 1889, under circumstances not fully understood. The Empress, "Gold Else," as her loving subjects called her in endearment, was stabbed by an anarchist in 1898 while visiting Geneva in Switzerland. The aged Emperor himself, personally dear to his people, as most of the Hapsburgs have been dear, is bowed and worn with many struggles and sorrows, and seems only waiting for his final release. He has reigned longer than any monarch now upon a throne.



CHARLES OF BOHEMIA AT DINNER (From an old Manuscript)

## CHRONOLOGY OF AUSTRIA



C. 129—Illyria (the Adriatic coast) made a Roman province. 9—Noricum (Austria) made a Roman province.

A.D. 8—Pannonia (Hungary) made a Roman province. 166—Wars of the Marcomanni. 375—Appearance of the Huns; they desolate Pannonia. 451—Destruction of the Hunnish Empire at Chalons. 565—Invasion of the Avars. 700—750 (?)—Reign of the

first Bohemian King, Premysl. 791—Wars of Charlemagne against the Avars. 796—Destruction of the Avars; founding of the East-Mark by Charlemagne. 806—Bohemia tributary to Charlemagne. 846—Rostislav made Duke of Moravia as a vassal to Ludwig the German. 849—Rostislav defeats the Germans and forms an independent Slavic state. 863—Methodius and Cyril introduce Christianity into Moravia. 874—Svatopluk becomes King of Moravia, defeats the Germans, and forms a mighty Slavic state. 884—The Magyars enter the Danube valley. 892—Their chief, Arpad, defeated by Svatopluk. 894—Arpad and

Arnulf of Germany defeat Svatopluk; his death. 907—End of the Moravian kingdom.

924—Height of the Magyar power; the German Emperor pays them tribute. 933—Defeat of the Magyars by Henry I. at Merseburg. 955—They are defeated by Otto I.; he reestablishes the East-Mark. 970—Defeat of the Magyars by the Byzantine Emperor at Arcadianople. 972—997—Duke Geyza civilizes Hungary. 973—The Babenbergs become Margraves of the East-Mark. 994—St. Adalbert of Bohemia introduces Christianity into Hungary. 996—

The East-Mark becomes known as the East-Kingdom or Austria. 997-1038—Reign of St. Stephen of Hungary. 1000—He is crowned Apostolic King by the Pope. 1024—The Duke of Bohemia made an Elector of the German Empire. 1156—Austria made a Duchy under Henry Jasomirgott of Babenberg. 1157—Bohemia made a kingdom by Barbarossa. 1241—The Tartars are defeated in Bohemia; they ravage Hungary. 1246—Death of Frederick the War-like; last of the Babenbergs. 1253—Ottocar II. becomes King of Bohemia, and establishes a great Slavic kingdom. 1254—He becomes Duke of Austria. 1255—Leads a crusade against the Prussians. 1260—Defeats the Hungarians. 1273—Rudolf of Hapsburg made Emperor of Germany; quarrels with Ottocar. 1278—Defeat and death of Ottocar at Marchfield.

1282—Rudolf confers Austria on his son Albert as Duke of Austria; beginning of the Hapsburg dynasty in Austria. 1292—Death of Rudolf. 1298—His son Albert of Austria becomes Emperor of Germany. 1301—End of the line of Arpad and St. Stephen in Hungary. 1306—Murder of Wenzel III., last Premyslide king of Bohemia; succeeded by Rudolf, son of the Emperor Albert; Rudolf dies. 1308—The Emperor Albert slain by his nephew, John. 1315—Defeat of Austria by the Swiss at Morgarten. 1342-1382—Louis of Anjou, "the Great," reigns in Hungary. 1386—Battle of Sempach. 1387—Sigismund, son of Charles of Bohemia, elected King of Hungary. 1396—Defeated by the Turks at Nicopolis. 1410—Sigismund chosen Emperor of Germany. 1415—The Council of Constance condemns Huss. 1419-38—Hussite wars in Bohemia. 1437-56—Victories of Hunyadi over the Turks. 1437—Death of Sigismund; his son-in-law, Albert of Austria, succeeds him as King of Bohemia and Hungary, and unites the crowns to Austria. 1438-49—Albert reigns as Emperor of Germany; his death leaves Bohemia and Hungary to anarchy. 1444—Defeat of Hunyadi and death of the Polish King at Varna. 1453—The Emperor Frederick of Hapsburg makes Austria an archduchy. 1456—Hunyadi's great victory at Belgrade; his death. 1458-90—Reign of Matthias in Hungary.

1477—Wedding of Maximilian to Mary of Burgundy begins the Hapsburg supremacy. 1485—Matthias conquers Austria for Hungary. 1490—Maximilian reconquers Austria. 1496—Maximilian's son Philip marries the heiress of Spain. 1516—Maximilian's grandson Ferdinand marries the princess of Bohemia and Hungary. 1519—His other grandson, Charles V., elected Emperor of Germany. 1526—Defeat of the Hungarians by the Turks at Mohacs; Ferdinand of Hapsburg becomes King of Bohemia and the remnant of Hungary. 1526-1718—Rule of the Turks over much of Hungary. 1529—First siege of Vienna by the Turks. 1532—Turkish invasion checked at Guntz. 1556—Abdication of Charles V.; Ferdinand unites the rule of all central Europe.

1566—Defeat and death of Zrinyi by the Turks. 1618—Revolt of Bohemia against the Hapsburgs; Thirty Years' War begins. 1620—Bohemia crushed and reduced to an Austrian province. 1648—The war ends; loss of most of the Hapsburg power over Germany. 1664—Great defeat of the Turks at St. Gotthard. 1673—Leopold I. abolishes the Hungarian constitution; savage revolt in Hungary. 1683—Turks besiege Vienna; defeated by Sobieski; their last invasion of Austria. 1686—The Austrians under the Duke of Lorraine recapture Buda. 1687—The "bloody shambles of Eperies"; second battle of Mohacs. 1697—Prince Eugene defeats the Turks at Zenta. 1701-14—War of the Spanish succession; leaves Austria in possession of most of Italy. 1704-11—Hungarian rebellion. 1711—Joseph I. pacifies Hungary by the treaty of Szathmar. 1716—Eugene defeats the Turks at Peterwardein. 1717—Captures Belgrade; end of the Turkish power in Hungary.

1740—Maria Theresa ascends the Austrian throne. 1741—Other sovereigns plunder her domains. 1745—She triumphs everywhere except against Frederick the Great. 1756-63—Seven Years' War. 1772—Polish territory seized by Austria. 1780—Death of Maria Theresa; her son Joseph attempts unwelcome reforms. 1792—Wars with France begin. 1795—Final partition of Poland adds to Austrian territory. 1796—Napoleon conquers Italy. 1797—He invades Austria; arranges the treaty of Campo Formio by which Austria loses much of Italy but gains Lombardy. 1800—Austria defeated at Marengo and Hohenlinden. 1801—Peace of Luneville surrenders Austrian possessions on the Rhine. 1804—Francis II. assumes the title of Emperor of Austria. 1805—Austria joins England and Russia against Napoleon; Vienna is captured; Austrians and Russians defeated at Austerlitz; by the Peace of Presburg Austria surrenders Venice to France, and the Tyrol to Bavaria. 1806—End of the ancient German Empire. 1809—Renewed war with France; revolt of the Tyrolese; Napoleon recaptures Vienna; Austrian victory at Aspern; defeat at Wagram; Peace of Schonbrunn takes from Austria all her southern coast. 1810—Marriage of Maria Louise to Napoleon. 1813—The War of Liberation; Austria acts as leader of allied Europe; her general Schwarzenberg is defeated at Dresden; wins the Battle of the Nations at Leipsic (October 14-19). 1814—Fall of Napoleon; Congress of Vienna; Metternich its president. 1815—Austria regains her lost possessions and adopts a repressive policy.

1825—Violent opposition of the Hungarian Diet. 1848—The Year of Rebellions; uprising in Vienna, Metternich driven to flight (March 13); insurrection in Italy; in Bohemia; representative parliament meets at Vienna (July 22); troubles in Hungary; rioting in Vienna, the Emperor and parliament leave the city in the hands of the people, it is besieged and captured by the Austrian army (October 31); war in Hungary; the Emperor Ferdinand IV.



resigns in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph. 1849—The Austrian troops capture Pesth; are defeated by the Hungarians under Bem and Gorgei; Francis Joseph dismisses his parliament and proclaims a constitution of his own; Hungary declared a republic under Kossuth (April 14); defeats the Austrians at Gran; crushed by Russian troops; Gorgei surrenders the army (August 13); Comorn capitulates (September 25). 1851—The Emperor withdraws the constitution (December 31). 1859—War with Sardinia and France; battles of Magenta and Solferino; surrender of Lombardy. 1861—A new constitution granted by the Emperor (February 26); Schmerling made minister; dissatisfaction in Hungary and Bohemia. 1863—Revolt in Poland. 1864—Austria and Prussian war against Denmark. 1865—The Schmerling constitution withdrawn. 1866—War against Prussia and Italy; defeat of Koeniggratz; Austria surrenders Venice to Italy, and withdraws from the German confederation. 1867—The "Ausgleich" established between Austria and Hungary, making them equal. 1877—Austria neutral during the Russo-Turkish war. 1878—Congress of Berlin gives Austria authority over Bosnia and Herzegovina; revolt of these provinces subdued. 1882—Celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of the Hapsburg power in Austria. 1896—Electoral reforms favoring the Slavs cause grave excitement in Austria and Bohemia. 1898—Assassination of the Empress Elizabeth at Geneva. 1902—Renewal of the Triple Alliance with Germany and Italy. 1908—Bosnia and Herzegovina formally annexed; threatened war evaded. 1911—Socialist rioting in Vienna. 1912—Tumultuous parliamentary rioting over the army increase; Count Berchtold of Hungary made premier; Austria interferes in the Balkan war.

## RULERS OF AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND BOHEMIA

### AUSTRIA.

#### MARGRAVES.

- 973—Leopold I.
- 994—Henry I.
- 1018—Adalbert, the Victorious.
- 1056—Ernest, the Valiant.
- 1075—Leopold II.
- 1096—Leopold III., the Saint.
- 1136—Leopold IV.
- 1141—Henry II., Jasomirgott.

#### DUKES.

- 1156—Henry II., Jasomirgott.
- 1177—Leopold V., the Pious.
- 1194—Frederick I.
- 1198—Leopold VI., the Proud.
- 1230—Frederick II., the Warlike.
- 1246—*Interregnum*.
- 1250—Ottocar of Bohemia.
- 1278—*Interregnum*.

1282—Albert of Hapsburg (*Emperor of Germany*).

Leopold VII. (to 1326).

1308—{ Frederick III., the Hand-  
some.

1330—Albert II., the Wise.

1358—Rudolf, the Founder.

1365—Albert III.

1395—Albert IV.

1404—Albert V. (*Emperor of Germany*).

1439—Ladislaus, the Posthumous.

#### ARCHDUKES.

1453—Ladislaus, the Posthumous.

(*All who follow, except Maria Theresa, were Emperors of Germany also, until 1806.*)

1457—Frederick IV.

1493. Maximilian I.

1519—Ferdinand I. (*Emperor in 1556*).

1564—Maximilian II.

1576—Rudolf II.

1612—Matthias.

1619—Ferdinand II.

1637—Ferdinand III.

1657—Leopold I.

1705—Joseph I.

1711—Charles VI.

1740—Maria Theresa.

1780—Joseph II.

1790—Leopold II.

1792—Francis II.

#### EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

1804—Francis II.

1835—Ferdinand IV.

1848—Francis Joseph.

#### EMPEROR OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

1867—Francis Joseph.

### HUNGARY.

#### DUKES.

884—Arpad.

907—Zoltan.

946—Taksony.

972—Geyza.

997—St. Stephen.

#### KINGS.

1000—St. Stephen.

1038—Peter I.

1046—Andrew I.

1060—Bela I.

1063—Ladislaus, the Saint.

1095—Koloman.

1114—Stephen II.

1131—Bela II., the Blind.

1141—Geyza II.

1161—Stephen III.

1173—Bela III.

1196—Emerich.

1204—Andrew II.

1235—Bela IV.

1270—Stephen IV.

1272—Ladislaus II.

1290—Andrew III. (*last of the An-  
pads*).

1301—Wenzel, of Bohemia.

1305—Otto, of Bavaria.

1308—Charles Robert, of Anjou.  
 1342—Louis the Great, of Anjou.  
 1382—Sigismund, of Luxemburg.  
 1437—Albert, of Austria.  
 1439—Uladislaw, of Poland.  
 1444—Ladislaus, of Austria.

1457—Matthias Corvinus.  
 1490—Ladislaus, of Bohemia.  
 1516—Louis II., of Bohemia.  
 1526—Ferdinand, of Austria.  
*(Since 1526 the rulers of Austria  
 have been Kings of Hungary also.)*

## BOHEMIA.

750 (?)—Premysl.

\* \* \* \*

925—Vacslav, the Saint.

\* \* \* \*

1012—Oldric *(made an Elector of  
 Germany)*.

1140—Ladislaus II. *(made a King by  
 Barbarossa)*.

\* \* \* \*

1198—Ottocar I. *(declared a heredi-  
 tary and independent King by  
 both Pope and Emperor)*.

## INDEPENDENT KINGS.

1204—Ottocar I.

1230—Wenzel I.

1253—Ottocar II., the Great.

1278—Wenzel II.

48

1305—Wenzel III. *(last of the Pre-  
 myslides)*.

1306—Rudolf, of Hapsburg.

1307—Henry, of Carinthia.

1310—John, of Luxemburg.

1346—Charles *(Emperor of Ger-  
 many)*.

1378—Wenzel IV. *(Emperor of Ger-  
 many)*.

1419—Sigismund *(Emperor of Ger-  
 many)*.

1437—Albert, of Austria *(Emperor  
 of Germany)*.

1439—Ladislaus, the Posthumous.

1458—George Podiebrad.

1471—Ladislaus, of Poland.

1516—Louis II., of Poland.

1526—Ferdinand, of Austria.

*(Since 1526 the rulers of Austria  
 have been Kings of Bohemia also.)*



# PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY FOR AUSTRIA

Adalbert (ăd'ăl-bért)  
 Arnulf (ahr'nŭlf)  
 Arpad (ahr'pahd)  
 Aspern (ahs'pĕrn)  
 Austerlitz (ows'tĕr-lĭts)  
 Avar (ah'văr)  
 Bajazet (bă-jă-zĕt')  
 Balkan (bahl-kahn')  
 Belgrade (bĕl-grăd')  
 Bem (bĕm)  
 Beust, von (fŏn boist)  
 Bosnia (bŏz'nĭ-ă)  
 Buda (boo'dŏ)  
 Capistran (kah-pĕs-trahn')  
 Carinthia (kă-rĭn'thĭ-ă)  
 Comorn (kŏ'mŏrn)  
 Croatia (krŏ-ă'shĭ-ă)  
 Cyril (sĭr'ĭl)  
 Dalmatia (ďăl-mă'shĭ-ă)  
 Deak (ďă'ahk)  
 Eperies (ă-pă-rĕ-ĕsh')  
 Geyza (gĭ'zŏ)  
 Gorgei (gĕr'gĕ-ĕ)  
 Gotthard (gŏt'hart)  
 Guntz (guĕnts)  
 Haynau (hă-now)  
 Herzegovina (hĕrt'sĕ-gŏ-vĕ'nă)  
 Hofer (hŏ'fĕr)  
 Hunyadi (hoon'yŏd-ĕ)  
 Illyria (ĭl-lĭr'ĭ-ă)  
 Jellachich (yĕl'ah-chich)  
 Juricsics (yu'rĭ-chich)  
 Koeniggratz (kĕr'nĕhk-rĕts)  
 Kossuth (kŏsh'oot *or* kŏs-sooth')  
 Kremsier (krĕm'sĕr)  
 Ladislaus (lăď'is-lawss)  
 Latour (lah-toor')  
 Libussa (lĭb-ush'ă)

Lissa (lĭs'să)  
 Magenta (mah-jĕn'tă)  
 Magyar (mŏď'yŏr)  
 Matthias (maht-tĕ'ăs)  
 Methodius (mĕ-thŏ'dĭ-ŭs)  
 Metternich (mĕt'ĕr-nĭhk)  
 Mohacs (mŏ-hahch')  
 Moravia (mŏ-ră'vĭ-ă)  
 Nicopolis (nĕ-kŏp'ŏ-lĭ-ă)  
 Nitra (nĕ-tră)  
 Oesterreich (est'ĕr-rĭk)  
 Ottocar (ŏt'tŏ-tsar)  
 Passau (pahs'sow)  
 Pesth (pĕsht *or* pĕst)  
 Peterwardein (pă'tĕr-wahr'dĭn)  
 Podiebrad (pŏď-yĕh'brahd)  
 Prague (prăg)  
 Premysl (prĕm'ysl)  
 Rostislav (rŏs'tĭ-slahv)  
 Schmerling (shmer'lĭng)  
 Schwarzenberg (shwahrt'sĕn-bĕrg)  
 Slav (sklahv)  
 Sigismund (sĭg'is-mund)  
 Sobieski (sŏ-be-ĕs'kĕ)  
 Solferino (sŏl-fĕr-ĕ'no)  
 Solyman (sŏl't-măn)  
 Svatopluk (svah'tŏ-plŭck)  
 Szatmar (sŏt'mahr)  
 Szechenyi (să'kĕn-yĕ)  
 Szigeth (sĕ'gĕt')  
 Transsylvania (trăn'sĭl-vă'nĭ-ă)  
 Tyrol (tĭr'ŏl)  
 Vacslav (vahk'slav)  
 Wagram (vah'grahm)  
 Windischgratz (vĕn'dĕsh-krets)  
 Zenta (sĕn'tŏ)  
 Zoltan (zŏl'tŏn)  
 Zrinyi (zrĭn'yĭ)



BRENNUS CASTING HIS SWORD ON THE SCALES.

## MODERN NATIONS—FRANCE

### Chapter LXXVI

#### BRENNUS AND THE ANCIENT GAULS

[*Authorities—General:* Kitchin, "History of France"; Martin, "History of France"; Guizot, "Popular History of France," "Civilization in France"; Crowe, "History of France"; Lacombe, "Short History of the French People"; Michelet, "History of France."—*Special Periods:* Holmes, "Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul"; Godwin, "History of France"; Bulfinch, "Legends of Charlemagne"; Buckle, "Civilization"; De Joinville, "Louis IX.,"; Froissart, "Chronicles"; Commines, "Memoirs"; Sully, "Memoirs"; Thierry, "History of the Third Estate"; Pardoe, "Louis XIV and the Court of France"; Taine, "Ancient Régime"; Von Sybel, "History of the French Revolution"; Thiers, "History of the French Revolution," "History of the Consulate and Empire"; Lamartine, "History of the Girondists," "Restoration of the French Monarchy"; Carlyle, "French Revolution"; Hugo, "History of a Crime"; Latimer, "France in the Nineteenth Century."]



FRANCE deserves to be ever remembered by the modern world with affectionate gratitude. In the struggle for that independence and equality which have now become the acknowledged right of every man, she has led the way. Her very name means "free," the land of the Franks or "free men." Her people, impulsive, fiery, and intellectual, ever seeking some new line of effort, ever enthusing over some new idea, have repeatedly won and lost advantages, which a slower and steadier world behind has been thankful to accept from them and to preserve.

This remarkable race, as we know it to-day, has been formed by the intermingling of many nations, which have one after another settled in the fair and pleasant land of France. The fire of the race comes from the Gaels; their strength from the

Teutons; their intellect from the Romans; and perhaps the shade of melancholy that underlies all this, is the contribution of the ancient Basques.

The mixed blood, scientists tell us, is ever the best blood. The blending of many lines of ancestry, each with its widely varied knowledge and experience of earth, produces the ablest men. In ancient France nation was crowded upon nation, as if in special preparation for the work of civilization destined to their descendants. Viewed in this light, its story becomes one of peculiar and profound interest.

The land has been called France ever since its conquest by the Franks under Clovis, some fourteen hundred years ago. Previous to that it had been known, during an even longer period, by another name, and owned by races totally alien to the Teutonic Franks. It had been Gaul, the land of the Gauls or Gaels.

Far back in the dim morning of the ages, at least sixteen centuries before the Christian era, these Gauls, wandering from the common cradle of the Aryans in Asia, entered France. Even then they found another people, the Basques, already settled there. Before Rome or Athens had an existence, before the famous war of Troy, Gauls and Basques encountered in France's fertile river valleys, and measured their strength against each other in the ever-shifting "struggle for existence." They had no great poet or historian to preserve for us the record of their deeds of heroism. Yet they fought—and fought doubtless with all the unreasoning fury which has ever been the mark of beasts and of savage men.

In the end the defeated Basques retreated to the mountains of the Pyrenees. In those natural strongholds they have ever since remained, preserving to this very day their strangely ancient language and race characteristics, through all the tumultuous changes which have transformed and re-transformed the valleys at their feet.

Among the Gauls themselves we can vaguely trace at least three distinct sub-peoples, signs of three separate waves of humanity, surging into the land, centuries apart. The later comers found their kinsmen already established, and seem to have settled down among them as amicably as well-disposed savages may. The earliest, rudest, and feeblest Gauls dwelt in the south, while through all the central district extended a race sometimes distinguished as the Cimri or Celts. It was the latter who introduced the wild religion of Druidism into Gaul. They were much more advanced in intellect and culture than their southern brethren, and easily converted them from the vague nature-worship of primeval man, which had before been their only faith. In the north of Gaul were the Belgæ or Fir-bolg, stronger, heavier, and fiercer than their kinsmen, having among them perhaps some touch of the Teutonic stock.

Nevertheless, these three sub-peoples were all Gauls; and whatever difference of traits they may originally have shown, they soon mingled and became as one in their common home. We may, therefore, fairly speak of the Gauls as

a single nation, and it is one oddly and strikingly different from all the other races of antiquity.

It is these Gauls, modified perhaps by just a drop of the blood of their Basque foemen, that form the parent stock of the Frenchman of to-day. His characteristics were theirs; and French historians take pleasure in a liberal praising of the Gauls, much as we are apt to do in dwelling on John Smith, of Virginia, or the *Mayflower* colonists.

Of the early Gallic period the chieftain Brennus is the most noted figure. As we read of him standing amid the ruins of the Rome he had destroyed, he is so French in word and act that one wonders whether the race has really changed at all in aught but civilization.

Brennus may be accepted as typical of the Gauls at the zenith of their early power. Slowly they had grown too numerous for France to hold, and were crowding outward, seeking new lands to conquer. One great band of them pushing into Italy under Brennus,\* pushed itself into history at the same time. For it is only as the Gauls come in contact with the more civilized Romans and Greeks that we hear anything definitely of what they did and were. Their story has been recorded only by their enemies and conquerors, yet even these admit that they were a brave and mighty people.

Brennus, the Roman legends tell us, warred first against another Italian race, the Etruscans, who, being worsted, applied to Rome for help. When warned by Roman ambassadors not to interfere with the friends of the mighty city, the Gauls gave answer: "We want only lands, which the Etruscans refuse us, though they have more than they can use. We know little of the Romans, but they must be a mighty people since the Etruscans appeal to them for help. Do you Roman envoys remain as spectators of our attack, that you may report at home how far above other nations the Gauls are in battle."

This answer of the Gauls is their first recorded utterance in history, and as such is well worth more than a passing glance. It shows boastfulness of course upon the surface, and vainglory; but are there not even more striking qualities underneath, a shrewdness amid all its childish simplicity, a sense of justice and fairness, and an eminently practical vision for penetrating to the heart of things?

Rome responded in the Roman manner, with haughty disdain; and the hot-tempered Gauls, instantly abandoning their Etruscan war, marched straight upon the insulter. "Our war is only against Rome," they called out to the

\* Brennus is what the Romans called him. It seems to be merely their form of the Gaelic word *bran* (chief), with which the Gauls addressed their leader. Doubtless, the *bran* had a name of his own and a family and a life, but all these have perished as completely as if he had never been more than what we know him, a fanciful figure in a Roman legend.

frightened cities along their road; and when they met the Roman army by the banks of the Tiber, they overwhelmed it in one fierce charge.

The Romans fled. Their city was abandoned by its inhabitants in panic terror. When the Gauls swarmed through the open gates, they found only silence and emptiness, and a few aged senators seated in solemn state before the homes from which they would not flee. The simple barbarians were awed. We can imagine how their noisy triumph sank to whispering, before those silent, majestic figures. Then a Gaul reached out his heavy hand to stroke one of the silver beards. The indignant Roman resented the insult with a blow, and the spell was broken. The Gallic fire flashed out again, and the senators were all slain.

The city was laid in ashes. Only the impregnable hill of the Capitol held out against its assailants. You will recall from the story of Rome how it was besieged, and saved by the geese, and ransomed at last with much treasure. When the Romans haggled over the weighing of the gold, Brennus threw his sword into the scales and made them pay for that as well, exclaiming that the conquered must expect to suffer. "*Væ victis*" (woe to the vanquished), he cried; and the menacing words have come down to us through all the ages as one of the most famous of classic quotations.

For seventeen years the Gauls remained ravaging in the neighborhood of Rome, then they withdrew from the exhausted region. A very doubtful Roman legend represents them as defeated. More probably they simply wandered off, seeking new scenes. The high tide of their invasion began to ebb; but they remained permanently settled in all Italy north of the Po River. Another and even mightier horde of Gauls roamed eastward, and a century later we find them, under another Brennus, ravaging Greece, plundering her shrines and cities, and finally passing over into Asia and becoming there a settled nation, the Galatians of the Bible. The outburst from warlike Gaul seems to have been as tremendous, and the wanderings of her reckless tribes as world-wide, as those in which eight centuries later the Germans overthrew the Roman Empire.

Meanwhile, the remnant of the Gallic race in Italy were being slowly driven back in many desperate battles. The Gauls, still in the childhood of civilization, proved in the end no match for the growing manhood of Rome. Steady endurance mastered their fiery but uncertain temper. Yet they made one last great invasion in 225 B.C., and for a moment Rome thought herself doomed to a second desolation.

She was saved by the great battle of Cape Telamon. We are told that in bravado the Gauls threw away their gay-colored clothes, and naked of everything except their loads of jewelry, their collars and chains of gold, their bracelets and their rings, they charged against the fully armored Romans.



But, alas! their tremendous and terrible-looking swords were of such poor metal as to be bent and blunted by the first blow. The Romans no longer fled under that first furious rush, as they had fled before upon the Tiber banks. They withstood it, pressed steadily forward with their short and sturdy swords, and the Gauls' strength was broken. Like their huge blades, which have been so often quoted as symbols of the race, the edge of their courage was dulled; their spirits bent with the failure of that first fierce stroke, and they were conquered.

Within the next three years Rome, crossing the Po River, annexed to herself all of their Italian lands. Cisalpine Gaul (Gaul this side the Alps) became a Roman province, and Rome, grimly resolute, began to peer across the mountain border and plan an attack upon the greater parent land of her savage enemies.

Before, however, she could actually invade Gaul other dangers pressed upon her. Hannibal was thundering at her gates. He summoned the Italian Gauls once more to arms, and it was largely by their aid that he maintained himself so long and gloriously against Rome. Even after the overthrow of the great Carthaginian general, the insurgent Gauls continued the struggle. Rome had to fight them and Greece at the same time; and it is worth noting that while sending only a legion or two against the Greeks, the Roman senate year after year despatched its two main armies and both its Consuls against the barbarian Gauls. Many of these submitted, and with national adaptability became Romans in dress and in thought. It was not, however, until the year 170 B.C. that the last of the insurgents, despairing of victory, but even then refusing submission, emigrated in an immense body to the shores of the Danube. Rome then solemnly declared all Italy "closed against the Gauls."

More important for our present story was the obverse fact which lay behind this proud proclamation. Gaul was open to the Romans. Let us turn, therefore, to look more closely at the land over which the Mistress of the World was about to extend her resistless grip.

The first hint of civilization had come to Gaul, not from the Romans, but from the Phœnicians, who as far back as the year 1200 B.C. traded along her shores. Melkarth, the Phœnician Hercules, the god of travel and of colonies, is represented as exploring Spain, scaling the Pyrenees, penetrating Gaul, and there founding colonies, among which was the city of Nîmes. The natives of Gaul brought him garnets, and he drew precious metals from their mines. Once he would have been overcome by their furious attack had not a shower of stones from heaven beaten down his assailants. All that is claimed for Melkarth he doubtless performed, at least by proxy in the persons of his thrifty and adventurous worshippers, the Phœnician merchants. Little trace of them, how-

ever, remains in Gaul. Their power and settlements declined, to be replaced by those of the Greeks.

About the year 600 B.C., legend tells us that Euxenes, a Greek merchant from Phocia, trading along the Mediterranean coast, landed on the Gallic shore. The natives, ever eager for novelty, invited him to attend the marriage feast of their chieftain's daughter, that he might tell them tales of his travels in far lands. Euxenes, having an eye to business, probably consented readily enough; and he acquitted himself so well that at the end of the feast, when according to custom the chief's daughter Gyptis came with a cup of wine to present it to the man she thus accepted as her husband, she offered it, not to her intended bridegroom, but to the travelled stranger!

Imagine the excitement and tumultuous wrath among the friends of the insulted bridegroom. But the venerable chief himself, being an indulgent father, declared the "accident" a sign from heaven, united Gyptis to the stranger, and conferred on him the lands around the bay where he had first touched shore.

Euxenes sent home for his friends, and the colony of Marseilles was formed, destined to be the great seaport of the western Mediterranean, the second city of France in importance, and the only one that can to-day trace back a clearly recorded history for twenty-five hundred years. A century later, Phocia being captured by a tyrant, its citizens emigrated in large numbers to Marseilles, and made it a mighty Grecian city.

Nevertheless, Greek culture never seems to have penetrated far into Gaul. The Marseillaise remained foreigners upon its frontier, and were in the end the direct cause of Roman interference there. Quarrelling with some of her neighbors, Marseilles appealed to Rome for aid, and thus, in 154 B.C., the Roman armies entered Gaul.

The scattered tribes were conquered one after another. In 122 B.C., Bituit, the leading Gallic chief of the threatened district, sent an ambassador to the Romans. The envoy appeared, surrounded by a throng of tall and handsome young horsemen, who were gorgeous with gold and purple and many colored plaids. A troop of huge, ferocious dogs, trained by the Gauls to attack their enemies in war, followed behind him, and by his side marched his bard chanting now the glory of the ambassador, now of Bituit, his King, and now of his nation, the Arverni.

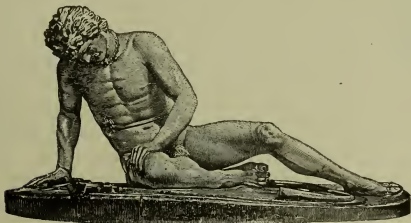
Rome, however, was not to be awed by all this display and splendor, and the war continued. Bituit, gathering his forces, met the Romans on the banks of the Rhone. As he saw the close-ranked legions and compared them with his own outspread hordes, the Gaul exclaimed, "Why, this handful of men will scarce serve as a meal for my dogs." It was his last boast. He was defeated, entrapped by treachery, and taken as a captive to Rome. The dominion of the

conquerors was extended over the region between the Alps and the Rhone, this land being called merely "the Province," whence comes its modern name Provence.

Gradually Rome extended her clutch along the Mediterranean coastline beyond Marseilles, until she was mistress of almost all the southern shore of France. With two Gallic lands thus upon her hands, she named her older Cisalpine possessions in Italy *Gallia Togata*, or Gaul of the Toga, since its people had adopted the Roman costume. Her newer provinces, in which the inhabitants clung to their native dress, she called *Gallia Braccata*, Gaul of the Breeches. Those venerable articles of wearing apparel thus first win recognition in history as the distinctive and peculiar national costume of the Gauls.

The Cimbri and Teutones, who shook Rome to her foundations, wrought even greater destruction upon Gaul. The Teutones were, of course, Germans, but it seems probable that their companions were themselves Gauls, Cimbri being merely another spelling for Cymri. Nevertheless, the Cimbri proved as prompt in the plunder of their kinsmen as of strangers. Rome abandoned completely the defence of her Gallic provinces, thankful that the invaders could be there distracted from herself. After the victories of Marius had exterminated both Cimbri and Teutones, the foundations of the Roman power in Gaul had to be relaid almost entirely.

In southern Gaul this was soon done; but the Romans were still only on the outskirts of the land. They had conquered a few tribes, but the vast seething masses of central and northern Gaul were still unsubdued, until in the year 58 B.C. Cæsar, the greatest of all the Romans, moved against them.



ROMAN STATUE OF "THE DYING GAUL"



CÆSAR'S TROOPS IN GAUL

## Chapter LXXVII

### THE ROMAN CONQUEST OF GAUL—VERCINGETORIX

**E**ARLY all that we know of ancient Gaul comes to us from the pen of Julius Cæsar himself. His masterly account of his own Gallic wars is still the bane of school boys and the delight of scholars. Just as Tacitus has become for us the historian of the Germans, Cæsar has become that of the Gauls. Unfortunate nations! whose story descends to us only through their enemies, and in Gaul's case through her conqueror!

Cæsar, pale of face, epileptic, feeble of body, yet the master mind of all antiquity, asked of the Romans that they give him the government of their Gallic provinces for five years. By means of Gaul he became master of the world.

Perhaps, from the preceding chapter, you have already formed your own ideas of the people among whom he went. They were children, changeable as a child is, easily exalted and as easily depressed, vain with a light-hearted self-consciousness which delighted in jewels and beads and bright-colored cloths. They yearned for admiration, and would win it with deeds of the wildest daring. A people intensely curious to see and know, of quick sympathy but vague and slight morality, they would at one moment shed tears over a stranger's suffering, and the next inflict worse upon him with doubly coarse brutality.

They were quick-witted too. Indeed, it has been aptly said of them that the individual was too intelligent for the good of the race. He knew too well when he was beaten; and instead of fighting on with the steady, unshakable

defiance of the Teuton, preserving his people by his own death, he sought to save himself by flight or by submission.

Yet never was there a race with less real fear of death, could they but find in it some dazzle of spectacular display. The Roman writers assure us that they found many a Gaul ready to commit suicide for any small sum that would purchase wine for his friends. He would assemble these around him, inform them of his purpose; and after they had thanked him and drunk, he would calmly lie down before them and cut his throat.

His religion helped him to this stoicism. The sombre Druid faith taught among many terrible things the single bright one, the immortality of the soul. With such childish simplicity did the Gaul accept this idea that he worried not at all over leaving this first existence. Appointments were made, and even money debts contracted, to be repaid in the life beyond.

Over such childishness it was easy for the crafty Roman generals to win their victories. They had but to make their choice of strong positions amid the hills and morasses and then send an insulting message to the Gauls. The fiery warriors would attack them at once with a reckless fury that soon turned to despair. Let us not then overpraise, though we must admire, the triumphs of the Romans.

When Cæsar entered Gaul, in 58 B.C., he found himself immediately confronted by the Helvetians. These were a Gallic people, living in the mountains which are now Switzerland. Pressed upon by the Germans from behind, the Helvetians, weary of constant war, determined to move through Gaul, to find peace somewhere in the far west, along the Atlantic. They found death instead. Cæsar tells us there were three hundred and sixty-eight thousand of them who, having burned behind them their villages and so-called cities, appeared upon the frontier of Roman Gaul at Geneva requesting passage through the Province.

Cæsar, ever great as a "spade-soldier," put them off for a time, and set his soldiers to digging and building huge intrenchments along the Rhone, where the Helvetians must cross. Then, when they came again for his permission, he refused it, and bade them return to their mountains. Still peaceably disposed, they left the Rhone and sought passage by a more northern route through independent Gaul. But Cæsar wanted them back in their mountains as a bulwark against the German tribes. He pursued them, entered into alliance with the Gallic tribes whose territories they were crossing, assailed the unfortunate Helvetians repeatedly, until at last, reduced to less than a third of their original numbers, they threw themselves upon his mercy and at his command went back once more to their uncertain existence amid the mountains.

In this, his first contest, Cæsar had posed as the defender of Gaul against

foreign invasion. In his next struggle, he was enabled to take this attitude even more positively. The German chief Ariovistus had so established his supremacy over a part of eastern Gaul that he considered himself quite as important there as Cæsar. "What right have the Romans in *my* Gaul," he demanded. A pretext for strife was soon found, and Ariovistus and his Germans secured themselves in an intrenched camp. Day after day Cæsar paraded his legions before the intrenchments, defying the Gauls to come out and attack him, while his soldiers shouted insults at the foe. But Ariovistus was not a Gaul, and he held his men immovable behind their defences until Cæsar was forced to make a sudden attack upon them there. The battle was fiercely fought and bloody, but in the end Ariovistus, with only a handful of his followers surviving, fled back to Germany.

Cæsar had come among the Gauls as a protector; but he remained among them and quartered his troops upon them as a conqueror. Their resentment was deep, and several of the northern tribes of Belgæ formed a league against him. A threatening host of Gauls, amounting at length to three hundred thousand men, gathered round his legions. But the able Roman understood the nature of his foes, and by the prospect of booty persuaded other Gauls to attack the homes of the most important tribe allied against him.

Its warriors, learning of the assault on their homes, hurried to defend them, abandoning their quarrel with the Romans. The remaining tribes, gathered against Cæsar, began to slip away also. Soon there was a general scurry from the camp, each party unwilling to be last. Cæsar's cavalry pursued the fugitives and slew thousands, their loss being far heavier than if they had stood against him in battle.

The fleeing tribes were followed to their homes, and submitted to Cæsar one by one—all except the Nervii. These were a half Germanic race living among the swamps and forests of northeastern Gaul. They charged suddenly upon the Romans, while the latter, with armor and weapons laid aside, were building a camp. The assault was almost successful, but Cæsar snatching up a sword threw himself into the thick of the fray, calling his centurians by name to follow him.

For ten hours the battle raged, until at last a reinforcement, arriving for the exhausted Romans, decided the result in their favor. Even then the defeated Nervii refused to flee and fought on behind the barriers of their dead, until only a few hundred survived out of a nation of many thousands.

Cæsar, thus left as the only strong power among the disunited Gauls, many of whom were his allies, soon reduced them all to submission. For three years he marched through forest and swamp, over mountain and plain, now pursuing a tribe to complete extermination, now by a wise mercy attaching another to his

person, here selling forty-six thousand rebels into slavery among their own compatriots, or again chopping off the two hands of uncounted hundreds and sending them to wander as beggars through the land, as an appalling warning against revolt.

By 55 B.C. all Gaul was a Roman province, Cæsar's province, from the Rhine to the Pyrenees. The Germans interfered, and he crossed the Rhine and chastised them in their own forests. Britain, the chief home of Druidism, had also aided its Gallic kinsmen, so Cæsar penetrated into that island too, won a rather fruitless victory there, and sent British slaves to Rome. At last, in 52 B.C., he himself returned to Rome, to enjoy his well-earned triumph.

Hardly was he out of sight when messengers came flying after him with the news that all Gaul was uniting in a great revolt. This was the last great Gallic struggle for independence. Its hero was Vercingetorix, whose truly Gallic name means the great king of a hundred kings. It is compounded from the tongue of both Gaul and Rome, so that, whether intentionally or not, it really reads "great (Gallic) king of a hundred (Roman) kings." Despite this overwhelming title, Vercingetorix proved a foeman worthy even of the mighty Cæsar. It has been well said of him that with any other opponent he would have stood among the world's foremost heroes. Cæsar first conquered him, and then wrote his story.

Vercingetorix was the most powerful chieftain of Gergovia, the capital of the Arverni. His father had been put to death, charged with aspiring to be king. The young leader had refused, or at least evaded, the proffered friendship of Cæsar himself. Now, supported and encouraged by the Druid priests, he summoned all Gaul to join him in revolt. One by one the oppressed and plundered tribes declared in his favor. Only the ancient Province along the Rhone remained loyal to Rome.

We can imagine with what white wrath Cæsar returned to chastise the land he had thought securely his own. City after city fell before his legions. Unable to meet the Romans in pitched battle, Vercingetorix laid waste the land before their advance, and, hovering near with his cavalry, harassed the enemy's every footstep.

The people supported their young chief with devotion. They destroyed their crops before the Romans' march, and with their own hands set the torch to their hapless villages. Only the townsfolk of Brouges implored Vercingetorix not to destroy "the finest city in Gaul," and promised to defend their walls to the last. The chief yielded, and left the city standing in the midst of its burned and desolated country—left it to be stormed by Cæsar, who put its forty thousand inhabitants to the sword and found there plentiful supplies for his exhausted soldiers.

Gergovia, Vercingetorix' own city, was besieged. It resisted heroically; and so persistent did the attacks of the chief's hovering horsemen become, that the Roman legions began to waver. These skirmishes rose perhaps to the rank of pitched battles, though Cæsar avoids calling them so. In one, almost an entire legion (six thousand men) was exterminated. The siege was abandoned, and Cæsar, with his reduced and demoralized forces, retreated toward the Roman Province.

Vercingetorix's triumph was at its height. He hastened after the Romans, hoping to annihilate them before they passed beyond his reach. Cæsar, however, turned upon his pursuers and defeated them in a hot battle at Longeau. So desperate was the hand-to-hand contest that Cæsar's own sword was wrenched from his grasp, and remained a trophy among the Gauls. The struggle was only decided when a large body of German cavalry, whom the Gauls did not know to be in alliance with Cæsar, suddenly charged upon them. Their poorly ordered lines broke in confusion, and they sought safety in headlong flight.

Vercingetorix, with his position changed in a flash from that of a triumphant conqueror to that of a defeated and distrusted rebel, rose superior to his failure. Rallying the sullen and despairing fugitives, he retreated with them to Alesia, a town of central Gaul, a natural fortress, crowning the summit of a lofty hill. Here the heroic chief once more animated his followers with his own unyielding spirit, and here Cæsar, following him, saw that the final struggle must be fought.

Alesia was too strong to be assailed, so the Roman, resorting once more to his spade tactics, set his army to building powerful intrenchments all around the mountain, and preparing for a starvation siege. Vercingetorix, equally eager for the decisive struggle, ordered his cavalry away. Before the Roman earthworks were completed the Gallic horsemen broke through the barrier at night and spread over all Gaul to summon its warriors to aid their chief. He settled down to await their coming. The "useless mouths," the unfortunate non-combatants within the city, were driven out, and Cæsar refusing them passage they perished between the opposing lines. The great Roman, fully realizing his peril from the escape of the cavalry, set his legions to building a second circle of earthworks, snares, and palisades, outside of and even more extensive than the first. Between these two he also awaited attack.

Soon the besiegers were in their turn besieged. Two hundred and forty-eight thousand Gauls, Cæsar tells us, gathered round his outer defences. He had some sixty thousand Romans, while the force shut with Vercingetorix in Alesia was about equal to that of the Romans. The problem seemed to be who would starve first, but the impetuous Gauls would not wait for this grim solution. They assailed Cæsar from within and without, scaling his earthworks upon each



other's shoulders, and tearing at the defences with their naked hands. Again and again they were driven back from the mighty barrier. The struggle lasted for days, ever breaking out in some new place, until at last the outer circle of Gauls, finding their assaults vain, their dead lying everywhere in heaps, gave way to despair and stole silently away.

The fate of Gaul was decided at Alesia. A few final scenes were yet to be enacted, pathetic and very characteristic. Vercingetorix, assembling within the town the survivors of his blockaded followers, now scarce a third their former number, confessed defeat, and offered himself as a sacrifice to save them, if the thing were possible. He sent word to Cæsar, and the next day when all the Romans were drawn up in exultant array, Vercingetorix issued alone from the gates of Alesia, mounted on a superb steed, arrayed in all the splendor that Gallic magnificence could devise. He caracolled hither and thither, displaying his perfect horsemanship, then with a clatter and rush he spurred to Cæsar's very feet, checked his steed abruptly, and leaping to the ground threw down his arms and stood with proud submission awaiting the conqueror's will.

The angry Cæsar saw in him not the patriot, but only the conquered rebel, who had brought him so near to destruction. With a few bitter words, he ordered the prisoner to chains and a dungeon; and Vercingetorix, having after six years of waiting been paraded in a Cæsarean triumph, was slain at Rome. His devotion had, however, saved the remnant of his followers. Cæsar, declaring that these had been misled by the selfish ambition of their chief, permitted them to disperse freely to their homes.

The rebellion still continued in a desultory way. The Bellovaci of northern Gaul took the field under their chief, Correus, but were utterly defeated. Correus, scorning to join them in flight and surrounded by his faithful fighting dogs, remained upon the battleground. He struck down every Roman who approached, until at last the assailants drew off and from a safe distance overwhelmed him with flights of javelins and arrows. With him perished the independence of Gaul.

Cæsar treated the conquered land with a generous leniency, in striking contrast to his former cruelty. Whether from the beginning he had planned this course, or whether it was the result of what he had learned of the Gauls, we do not know. But from this moment he sought by every means to win their friendship, to please and flatter them. When the sword which he had lost at Gergovia was pointed out to him suspended in a temple, "Let it stay there," he said. "It has been sanctified." The Gauls needed only such a brilliant and tactful leader to become invincible, and it was with them rather than the native Romans that Cæsar conquered the world. He recruited the ranks of his soldiers from among them, and even formed a separate Gallic legion, known as

that of the *Alauda*, or lark, from the crest the soldiers bore upon their helmets as a symbol of their alertness.

It was mainly with Gallic troops that he invaded Italy and conquered Pompey. He admitted many of the Gauls to Roman citizenship, and even placed some of them in the Senate. In a sense, Gaul was conquering her conquerors. The haughty Romans protested, but Cæsar continued his course undeterred, and his death found no more honest mourners than among his greatest foes, the Gauls.



VERCINGETORIX



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